### ARRIVAL OF THE ORIZABA.

ONE DAY LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM NICARAGUA

ABDICATION OF PRESIDENT RIVAS.

ELECTION OF GEN. WALKER TO THE PRESIDENCY General Goicuria Appointed Minister to England

and France.

The Developement of the Silver Mines

# HEALTH OF NICARAGUA,

The steamship Orizaba, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, ar rived last evening from San Juan del Norte, with 436 passengers, \$85,460 on freight, and San Francisco dates

o June 21, received by the steamship Sierra Nevada.

The passengers came through in good health, notwith standing they were detained a day on the transit to allow Mr. Garrison an opportunity of visiting Gen. Walker at Granada. The route is in most excellent condition, the river being high and the country healthy, there being no sickness among the residents or soldiers.

Charles Morgan & Co. Patrullo & Echeveria.													945
C. Durand	• • • • •	•••		••	••	٠.		*	• •		٠.	1	140
Total			 								.\$	85	460

The election for President of Nicaragua took place on the 24th of June. Whole districts went to the polls for Gen. Walker, with only a very few opposing votes. The Granada; but there was no doubt that Gen. Walker was elected by an overwhelming majority, the common people ooking upon him as their deliverer from the oppression and injustice of the native leaders.

numbering now about 1,800 men and two fine artillery companies, with six field pieces.

Many of the soldiers who enlisted for a short term

service, have received their discharges, taken up land, and gone to farming.

A silver mine in Chontales, owned by Major J. P. Helss.

of Washington, has been opened, and twenty tons of ore were shipped to England, by the British steamer Clyde, which sailed from San Juan on the 6th instant. It is estimated from primary assays made at the mine, that this The Origina left in the harbor of San Juan, July 7. H. B.

M. frigate Euridyce, Capt. Tarleton. Our thanks are due to Mr. Thomas E. Hatch, the purser of the O., for late news.

# Our Granada Correspondence.

GRANADA, June 16, 1856.

Interesting Military Intelligence—The Neas of Futher
Vijil's Recogition—Mysterious Disappearance of President
Rwas—The Presidential Election—Gen. Goicuria Minister to England-The Mines, &c.

welcoming from Virgia Bay Gen. Walker, with the First Golouria with his staff and Walters' Rangers. All their movements were without notice, and when we thought that all was tranquil the almosphere is full of war.

Three days had not passed when we saw the gallant

First Rifles, Col. Snowdon, commander, reviewed in the plaza with new uniforms looking in first rate order, and the next day at an early hour marching in the direction

the next day at an early hour marching in the direction of Leon. About 12 o'clock P. M. Gen. Waiker and Gen. colcuria le't town with their staff, escorted by Waiters' angers, and about 3 o'clock of same day we heard they ad arrived at Massaya.

At the raid place Gen. Golcuria was taken ill with a secret attack of cholera, and a great alarm was felt in Granda among all classes of Americans and natives, as it was reported that Gen. G. was in his last moments. Dr. Ingraham, first surgeon of the army, br. Falle, a native of reputation, and others, leit Granada, acompanied by a great number of clizens for Massaya to see the Genera, and if dead to bring his body to Granada; but Providence disposing otherwise, they found him doing weil and fast recovering. The General must feel happy to find-that he is in the head of every one in the country—American or native—and if we ever have the missortune to lose Gen. Walker not one will take his position but the brave Cuban General. That is the opinion of every man in Nicaragua.

by all the principal men of the Cabinet and President Rivas.

On the 15th Gen. Golcaria arrived at Granada, bringing with him the new decree of popular election for President, and on the 15th we heard that Rivas and his Cabinet, with the exception of Scoto, had left Leon for parts tunknown on the 12th. Nobody knows the cause of this strange movement, but I suspect some treason is at hand of which we will soon hear.

I learn that Gen. Glocaria is going as Plenipotentiary Minister to Eugland and France, with unlimited powers from this government. There is semething in the wind, as Gen. 6, has been the man of late in Nicaragua, and a bosom friend of Gen. Walker.

The next President will be Gen. Walker without doubt, and then the Americanization of Central America will be carried on with vigor. We are expecting to have much to do in a few days, as the Guatemalians, San Salvadorians, Hondurans and Costa Ricans are all coming at the same time.

Col. Fabou is going by this steamer, with a cargo of mineral from the Choulales mines, which will give the people of the world an itea of the richness of our mines.

As Gen. Glocaria has visited the mines of Libertad and all Choutaies, he will be the best advisor for those who desire to emigrate to this country.

Movements of President Rivas-Attempt to Overthro Walker-The President Declared a Traitor, de., de. The arrival of the steamship Virgin yesterday, with Gen. Goicuria on board, took us by surprise, and gave us the opportunity of writing you another letter, with very im-

at Chinandege, where they had collected about six hur dred men of the clan called Patriots, and having issued a proclamation annulling the popular election for President, and ordering Gen. Walker's troops stationed at Leon to leave the town in the hands of the native troops, which of course was obeyed by Gen. Walker's go diers, they marched to Loon, but only 120 arrived of the 600. Immediately on their arrival the alarm bell of One cathedral was rung and guns fired to call the Patri ota to arms, and to the great disgust of President Rivas and associates, this movement against Walker resulted in

and associates, this movement against Warker resulted in only forty patriots caming to the plaza. The people have not obeyed the President and his Cabinet, and General Warker has declared them traitors, and has formed a new provisional government.

The Church is with Walker, and the popular election, which will take place on the 24th, will show the world that the American hero is the man for the future destroy of Nicarages.

Een, Golemia came to Granada to announce the capture of the schooner San Jose and to arrange matters in regard to the sirposition of her cargo, which is of very great value to the army. The schooner can be made into a men of war in the Pacific.

We have information of a very sad occurrence at San Joan, where Gen. Hornby, under excitement, killed a Frenchman named Charles Mater, who was a citizen of the United States, and, as far as I can understand, an investigation is going on, and punishment will be sure to follow, if General Waiker is satisfied of the present charge.

The last account from Guatemala is that about 1,501 men were ready to come, and that 600 are expected to land at Realejo.

Carmio Visso, July 6, 1856.

The Election of Gen. Walker to the Presidency—Leon in Passession of the Gualamalians and Chamoristas, &c. As usual, the passengers have turned a sharp corner upon and surprised us, leaving me no time write, more than merely to state that there is no important

news to add to that of the abdication and flight of Don Patricio Rivas and the election of Gen. Wm. Walker to the Presidency.

Leon is in possession of the Chamoristas and Guatamalian forces, Gen. Walker withdrawing so as not to prejudice the election. If they venture further they will be sorely punished by Gen. Walker's forces.

Costa Rica is quiet, except from intestine quarrels, and, as predicted in a former letter, President Mora's career will end in flight.

There are eight hundred American soldiers in Granada, and there has not been a death in three weeks. It is extremrly healthy all over the State.

Dissolution and Reconstruction of the Government of Nicaragua.

[From El Nicaraguas, June 21.]

It will be seen by the following decrees and addresses, that Don Fermin Ferrer, formerly Minister of Hacienda, has been appointed Provisional President of the republic during the interregnum between the flight of Rivas and the election of a new President by the people. The power of the State is thus happily conferred upon the only reliable member of the late government, and we may add, the only Minister who ever had the confidence of General Walker. A most fortunate chain of events invests this appointment with all the forms of legality; as under the treaty executed by the democrats and services in Granada, on the formation of the late provisional government, it was expressly stipulated that Gen. Walker should be invested with the power to appoint a new government in the event of the dissolution of the old one. That treaty, which is the basis of all legitimate operations in this republic, placed the power to provide for the State in the hands of the commander of the army; and in the appointment of Don Fermin Ferrer Gen. Walker not only preserves the republic but follows out the line of his duties.

In the second place, when President Rivas left the city some time since for Leon, he delegated all his powers to

only preserves the republic but follows out the line of his duties.

In the second place, when President Rivas left the city some time since for Leon, he delegated all his powers to General Walker, and placed the State under martial law. Thus the defaulting Executive gave away the very authority which was necessary to declare even him a traitor, should he desert the State.

In the reconstruction of the provincial government, therefore, the most complete authority accompanies the action of the Commander-in-chief. According to the only law known since the treaty of Granaca, between Gen. Walker on the one side, and Gen. Corral on the other, the existing government of Nicaragua, under President Ferrer, is entitled to the utmost respect due to any legalized government. An election taxes place soon, however, when the people will choose their own President; and when that is done, the present provisional government will dissolve as peaceably as it has been formed, and the State will move on under the direction of the popular will.

DECREE.

DECREE.
WILLIAM WALKER, General-in-Chief of the army of Nica

ragua, considering:
That, by the treaty of the 23d of Ootober last, Don Patricio Rivas was mamed as the Provisional President of the republic, and that the powers with which he was intested was an emanation of the powers conferred upon me by the supreme government as Expedientiary Gene-

wested was an emanated and the very street of the supreme government as Expedientiary General:

That, on the Provisional President removing from the city of Granada to Leon, in March last, he delegated to me all the powers whi ch had been entrusted to him to maintain order in the Eastern and Southern departments of the republic, and to guard in each against foreign invasion, proclaiming from that time martial law;

That the Provisional President appointed as Minister of Hacienda, Licenciate DonFermin Ferrer, Commissioner in the Departments referred to, with all proper powers to aid me in my administration on suitable occasions;
That the Provisional President, Don Patricio Rivas, betraying his duties to the prejudice of the rights and well being of the government, has abscended to Chinandega, with the object to disarm all the frontier of the West and deliver the country to the forces of Carrera, who have invaded it, for which object he has com missioned Mr. Mariano Salizar;

previous, by which the people of Ngaragua are to choose a successor to him in office;

That, by the treaty of the 23d of October, it was explicitly guaranteed by the two contracting generals that the Provisional President should maintain peace and order in the republic, and that Don Patricio Rivas not only has endeavored to excite anarchy within, but has called the enemies without to invade the same.

In order to preserve the integrity of the republic and the sacred duty to save the country from anarchy, and from the enemies foreign and domestic, I have doemed it proper to decree, and do

from the enemies foreign and domestic, I have doemed it proper to decree, and do DECEE:

1. The Commissioner of the government and Minister of the Hacienda, Don Fermin Ferrer, is appointed Provisional President of this regublic until the people shall elect a President, in obedience to the orders of the decree of the 10th inst., which is in full force and virtue.

2. In consequence, all the acts and decrees issued by order of Don Patricio Rivas since the 12th inst. are null and void, in consequence of his desertion of all the trusts confided to him by virtue of the treaty of the 23d October aforeasid.

3. The civil or military authorities of this republic who lend obedience to Mr. Rivas in these matters—natives or foreigner who may render to him any kind of aid, by loans or mercantile contracts, shall be considered as traitors to the country, and punished according to martial laws.

4. Let this be communicated to whom it may concern, and published in all the towns of this republic.

Done at Granada, on the 20th day of June, 1836.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL WALKER.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL WALKER.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL WALKER.

TO THE PROPIE OF NICARAGUA.

I came to Nicaragua to secure its peace and prosperity. With this view signed the treaty of the 23d of October last, and assisted to uphold the government organized under its provisions.

But the government, far from aiding me to carry out the agreement of that treaty, has thrown obstacles in the

But the government, far from aiding me to carry out the agreement of that treaty, has thrown obstacles in the way, and has ended by endeavoring to stir up civil strife within the republic. Strange as it may appear, the late Rivas administration has attempted to create troubles, and difficulties and war between the people and the Americans they have invited inline.

It was not enough that the Americans should endure the pestilence at Granada for the purpose of consolidating the late provisional government, and receive no compensation for the services they rendered at the expense of so much suffering and so much death—it was not enough that they should pour out their blood at Rivas in order to maintain the peace and honor of the State, and then have the government refuse to provide them with the bare necessaries of life—ingratitude was not sufficient to salify the craving for inflamy which consumed the vitals of government, and treason became necessary in order to furnish firesh food to the appetite for obloquy and contempt. They seek to repay their debt to the Americans by exciting the people against their benefactors.

It is thus manifest that the late provisional government has not only failed to fulfill its promises to the Americans and its duties to the people, but is guity of the mormous crime of instigating its citizens to civil war. And to aid it in these objects, it has coalesced with the armed and declared enemies of the republic—with the forces an illiterate savage attempts to pour over the plains of Nicaragua.

In addition, the government has attempted to prolong its existence, by taking from the people the privilege of electing their own rulers. And as if farther to mark its attention of recedent in this land the honor of using his sword in defence of liberty and progress.

With such accumulated crimes—conspiring against the very people it was bound to protect—the late provisional government is no longer worthy of existence. In the name of the people i have, therefore, declared its dissolution, and h

ADDRESS OF GENERAL WALKER TO THE ARMY.
SOLDIES—Since you have been in Nicaragua, you have
endured privations and passed through dangers, not only
without murmura, but even with cheerfulness. Veterans
might be proud of the proxess you have exhibited; and
pariots fighting for homes and firesides have solden
abown more self-denial than you have in the service of a
foreign government; and you have done all without
having as yet received any compensation for what you
have undergone.

shown more self-deulai than you have in the service of a foreign government; and you have done all without having as yet received any compensation for what you have undergone.

It is true that the country has just emerged from a disastrous civil war, and therefore we did not expect it to pay promptly the chigations it contracted; but we had a right to expect, at least, gratitude for our services. Far from receiving even this reward, the late provisional government thas attempted to exite the prejudices of the people against their benefactors.

A government thus bankrupt in credit, faith and bonor, has no title to the confidence or respect of brave soldiers. Buty to ourselves as well as to the nation, requires us to construct a new administration, which will more faithfully execute the objects of its creation. I have, therefore, organized a new provisional government, until the people can select their own rulers, when, it is to be hoped, we will have an administration more mindful of its duties and more jealous of the honor of the State.

(From the same Paper.)

Fatricio Rivas and his Cabinet have descrete—bag and baggage. Lost week we published from the pen of his Excellency a proclamation of the most intensely patriotic description. Three days afterwar is he fied, frightened at his own guilty conscience. We breather free. The treason which all expected has transpired, and the government has no further necessity to divide its counsels with those in whom it has no confidence.

Son Wednesday, the 11th day of June, General Walker left Leon, after a most affecting parting with his Excellency at the barrier. At the time Leon was guarded by native soldiers. The Americans interfered with nothing, that the city might feel perfectly safe under the goardianship of troops drawn from its own vicinity. The day after Gen. Walker left. Col. Eucobar, comman ler of the native garrison, informed to keep guard, and requested a detail of Americans. Compilance was signified, and an American soldier stationed at the entrance of the

some public day among the people, when they had a right to be excited.

Don Patriclo Rivas, President of the republic, Don So. bastian Salinas, Secretary of State; Don Maximo Jerez, Secretary of War, and Don Francisco Baca, Minister of Public Gredit, all fled to Chinandega, leaving Don Formin Ferrer, the only true and loyal democrat connected with the late administration in this city.

From Chinandega, Don Maximo Jerez, in his capacity as Minister of War, sent word to Realejo to suspend the public work of fortifying that place, and directed that the place be dismantled of its present armamers, Orders were also sent to Col. Natzmer, in command at Leon, to will hard while acentry from the Princical, and allow each of the two towers of the cathedral to be garrisoned by fifty soldiers of the country. The frontier picquets were all called in and a very general order carried out to leave the State open to the army of invasion, which was known to be advancing on Leon. The President expressed great fear of his life, and stated that the above regulations were necessary for his safety.

The order sent to Colonel Natzmer was not obeyed.

The Election in Nicaragua.

[From El Nicaraguaseuse, June 14.]

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the election for President, Senators and representatives, took place in this city—that is, this department cast its vote for President, and elected a Senator and two representatives to the Legislature, which assembles at the regular time in Managua. We gave an account, some time since, of an election by the people, in this city, when they chose delegates to a Convention which was to assemble in the capital of the department, on a stated day, and vote for the above officers. The people, it will be perceived, thus vote indirectly for their officers. On Wednesday, the delegates chosen at that election assembled in the Court House, and proceeded to discharge their duties. Don Faustino Solorsano was chosen President of the Convention; Don Justo Lugo, Inspector; and Don José Ansostigui and Don Francisco Garcia y Calongo, Sr., Secretaries.

The Convention was called to order by the President, and the delegates took their seats in the following order:—

Raimundo Selva,

Juan Alejos Bermudez,

Julio Martinez,

Individual Lacayo,

Fernando Garay,

Gerbacio Saadino,

Domingo Selva,

Bernardo Solorsano,

Aleriano Berroteran,

Pedro Logo,

Possident Seasus Razaro,

Dionicio Gallar,

Bernardo Solorsano,

Aleriano Berroteran,

Pedro Logo,

Aleriano Berroteran, Pedro Logo, Santurino Lugo Santurino Lugo
Josquin Vijil,
Juan Francisco Lacayo,
Joaquin dimenes,
Nicolas Jimenes,
Silverio Cuacro,
Balvito Vardas,
Domingo Sanches,
Tomas Cordero,

Teodora Mora,
Matoo Guillen,
Jone-Maria Rayes,
Cresencio Bado,
Esteran Rivas,
Juan Beralta,
Juan B. Obando,
Ralvino Jasquin
José de Jesus Rararo,
Bonicio Galtar,
Bernabe Montiel,
Felis Correa,
J. Luis Osorne
Pedro Garay, Pedro Garay,
Ramon Castrillo,
Pedro Yigino Seiva
Faustino Soloraano,
Justo Lugo,
José Ansoatigui,
F. Carcia y Calonge, Sr.

Tomas Cordero,

A range of seats was arranged around the room in froht of the raised elevation, and each delegate took his seat according to the precedence in which his name was called. The President Judge and Secretaries had their seats on the platform, which is cut off from the main portion of the room by a railing and pair of steps. Thus seated the Convention proceeded with the grave and important business that called it into being. The election of a representative being the first to be disposed of, the names of Pon Fermin Ferrer, and Bon Carlos Thomas were placed in nomination. On the first ballot, Don Fermin Ferrer received 23 votes, and Den Carlos Thomas 17, making in all 41—the entire strength of the Convention. Don Fer-

all 41—the entire strength of the Convention. Don Fer-min Ferrer was then declared elected.

The election of a substitute, who should attend the Le-gislature in case of any disability on the part of Pon Ferrmin Ferrer, was next to be attended to. Padre San-tiago Solorsano, Don Clete Mayorga and two or three other candidates were voted on the first ballot, none of whom received a majority of the whole vote, and there-fore the President declared there was no election. The election was again entered into, and, according to the rule, all but the two highest candidates were dropped, and the election confined to Padre Santiago Solorsano and Fon Clete Mayorga. The next vote stood, for the former 21, and for the latter 19, electing Padre Santiago Solor-sano.

21, and for the latter 19, electing Fadre Santiago Solor-sano.

The voting proceeds in the following manner:—All the deligates take their seats, which they maintain during the season of the Convention. The names of the candidates are written down by the Secretaries, and then the voting pro-ceeds by the name of each delegate being called, when he rises from his seat and approaches the President and declares his choice in a voice audible to the whole assembly. The proceeding was orderly, and the voting executed rapidly. The debates of the Cenvention were conducted in an earnest and enthusastic manner, and the whole body seemed to appreciate the responsibility of its mission.

the wission.

The above proceeding closed the first day's work of the Convention. At 9 o'clock on Wednesday night, the

representatives of the people, coming direct from their constituents, declared there was no ober man in the State in whose hands they had rather trust the destinies of the republid.

When the Convention met, on Thursday, and candidates were put in nomination for the Presidency, the name of General William Walker was received with acclamation. The voting presented a scene of enthusiasm impossible to describe, and when it was concluded, the President announced that of the votes cast all but a decen or so were for General Walker. Sometword for Don Patricio Rivar, and others voted for Fon Mariano Salizar. The result was received with acclamation. The Convention then became too enthusiastic to continue longer in session, and an adjournment was moved and chried. The delegates shock hands with each other and the Americans on the streets, and the winost limit of congratulation was indulged in. The work of the second day was done, and we give it to the work of the second day was done, and we give it to the work of the services of the man whom Nicarsgua looks upon as the preserver of her lategrity and the restorer of her presperity.

The Convention assembled yesterday at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating four delegates, who should loin with four from the district of Massaya, and elect a Senator. Granada alone forms a representative district, but it requires Granada and Massaya both to compose a Senatorial district. The delegates chosen yesterday will meet with the delegates from Massaya, on Sanday, when a Senator will be chosen. The gentlemen chosen to cast the vote of this city were as follows:—

Bernarde Solorsano, Saturnino Lugo, Bernarde Monitel, Jonquia Jimines.

The candidates chosee, so far as we can judge, are good democrate and ablorism. Den Fermie Ferrer has been identified with the government ever since its organization under Patricio Rivas, and in every capacity has won the confidence and estoem of the people. That he will do so as the representative of this district, we cannot doubt. [From the same p

mental Conventions; but says he will accept. If the people are allowed to vote directly on the subject. In such affairs of the government—if the people, in their sovereign capacity, seek to testify in this manner thair approbation of his past conduct—he will not feel at litherty to decline the office. This is the report; but how mych of truth there is in it we are not prepared to defermine. Gen. Walker will probably arrive in town to-day, when all doubt on the subject will be put at rest.

That the nation would be greatly benefitted, if General Walker should be selected as the next Practices, does not admit of a doubt. The future course of the government would be marked by such a character as to inspire condidence among the people and respect among the nations. The policy of our government, which now needs a vigorous development, under the administration of such a President, would be moulded into a shape to be preserved and carried out for years. The anancial condition of the country, so delicate, and yet so insportant in its organization, requires a strict and unbeading honesty to preserve the republic from the same gross frauds and poculations that marked the early history of Texas and Chiffornia. The executive shifty, the wonderfully retentive memory, the quick perception and the faithful watchfulness of General Walker's memory in retaining the recollection of accounts and the peculiarly it bim for the responsible post. There are many stories told of the faithfulness of General Walker's memory in retaining the recollection of accounts and the peculiarly of their origin; and of our own knowledge, though perplexed by the course of Costa Rica in rejecting our minister to that republic, be still knew the civil indebtsdness of the government to half a dozen individuals, whose faces he had never seen and whose accounts he had no occasion to examine. The inturest matter is attended to, and the smallest expense noted and decided on with promptness.

Moreover, such an expression of confidence by the people and the st

know of their privileges.

The Invasion of Nicaragua by Guatemala and San Salvador.

[From El Nicaraguense, June 6.]

By advices from Guatemala and San Salvador to the 5th inst., we are in possession of the fact that, without any official declaration of war, the government of these two Satos had combined in a hostile league against this republic, and the vanguard of an invading force was already in the field and on the road hither. From Leon, the present seat of government was the have the official proclamation of this government, directed against Guatemala, that unless that State recognized the existing government of Nicaragua, this republic would be forced to the extremity of a declaration of war, to vindicate its henor. Thus both States have assumed an attitude of hostility; and aircady the anxiety consequent on a condition of war agitates the people's minds.

The War with Guatemala.

ARGUMENTS ON BOTH SIDES.

[From El Nicaraguense, June 14.]

The conflict with Guatemala, from present appearances, will have to be conducted on paper until we can have time to go up there and give Carrera a "proper lesson." He proclaimed a flaming denunciation against us, and with great show of wrath sent his advance guard to cooperate with the Costa Ricaus. Unfortunately the latter field, and Carrera co-operated with them by "backing down." He may rest assured, however, the difficulty is not settled yet, but that in due course of time, when Unite Billy is clear of more important matters, he will take occasion to settle accounts with Guatemala. A long arrear is due from that State to the cause of democracy, and time, which brings all things right, will sooner or later deliver justice in her case. Mr. Carrera may think he etc. make an Indian trade with Nicaragus, but he will find, his mistake when he is heid to the bargain of his littles, and that, too, on his own soil. It will afford an excellent opportunity for such patriots as Carrera is to act as arbitrators and assess the damage.

The Genetic of Guatemala, of the 10th ult., under the head of "Notices of Nicaragua," alludes to the recentent of the Minister of the United States to the President of Costa Rica in these terms:—

Beturning to the communication of Mr. Wheeler to President Mora, without stopping to examine the right of this diplomat to make any inimations to a government to which he is not accredited, we come to the point of his object, to protest against the prefended murder, by the Costa Rica troops of certain North Americana, which he says, were unarmed at Virgin Bay, on the 4th of April last. The information upon which Mr. Wheeler acted was derived from the testimony of those two partisan witnesses. Moreover, itought not to be forgotten that Mr. Wheeler has aynapatised from the beginning with these adventurers, and that, without waiting for orders from his government, he hasienced to recongisc as the legitimate power in

publish so mendacions a tissuo of nonsense should be exposed and denounced. The question made as to the right of any diplomatic representative to address a government where he is not accredited, does not arise in this case. Mora, at the head of his army, had invaded Nicaragua, to which State Mr. Wheeler was the accredited representative of high grade, and the troops under his immediate eye and command committed one of the most brutal, wholesale murders known in this or any other country. Among those murdered was a little child, who was sittling on a wood pile, and whi'e praying to be spared; was shot down by these bloodhouds and bayoneted, after being shot, until he was dead. These persons were all unarmed, some of them had been for years in the country, and in no manner connected with the belligerent parties. Was it meet and proper for the representative of the United States to be silent under such circumstances? Gen. Pierce at his inauguration had declared that the rights of every American citizen should be accredly maintained, and upon every sea and every shore "the stars and stripes" should be an inviolable panoply for American rights.

It was the bonat of Gen. Jacksen, that during the term of his P.esidency, no American citizen abroad suffered any indignity, insult or impunity. Had Mr. Wheeler remained quiet when ferocity and brutality committed such madern in the sudern Mora is beyond the sale of civilization; and in selfent Mora is beyond the rate of civil Dallation; and in selfent Mora is beyond the sale of civilization; and in selfent Mora is beyond the sale of civilization; and in selfent Mora is beyond the sale of civilization; and in selfent Mora is beyond the sale of civilization; and in selfent Mora is beyond the sale of civilization; and in selfent Mora is beyond the sale of civilization; and in selfent Mora is beyond the sale of civilization; and in selfent Mora is beyond the sale of civilization; and in selfent Mora is beyond the sale of civilization; and in selfent Mora is beyond the sale of c

That blur the grace and blush of modesty, be would be unfit to represent such a great nation. President Mora is beyond the paie of civilization; and in self respect, the President will (as Mr. Molins, the Costs Rica Minister at Washingtor, has been informed,) hold Costs Rica to heavy and severe responsibility. The first act will be to send Melina home as representing a nation whose chief has departed from all the laws of civilized warfare, and unfit to rank among civilized Christian nations.

makes a charge that Mr. Wheeler has sympathized from the beginning with the democrate, and hastened, without authority from his government, to recognize the Rivas authority.

There is no evidence of this—on the contrary, the government of Estrails had been recognized by Mr. Wheeler, when in authority; but when that dynasty fell, and by solemn treaty and fusion of all parties, the Rivas government was not only de facto but de fure established, this government was very promptly and very properly receptized by the Minister of the United States as the government. Mr. Wheeler wated a proper time—much longer than Mr. Roch, who recognized the provisional government of France on the same day it was established. It is evident that Mr. Wheeler acted proper; for by a message of the President of the United States to both houses of Congress, the Rivas government is recognized by the great republic, and Fadre Vijil has bean received and now ranks with the pienipotentiaries of the proudest Powers on earth. This will doubtless give great pleasure to President Mora and the Guatemala Gasette, whose future course, we trust, will be marked with more sincerity and truth, and not compel us to ropel its false-boods and expose its duplicity.

\*\*FROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT MVAS\*\*

To the Propers of Negational is in the field against us, without the formalities used among all nations. Commissioners sent, particular letters and the influence of disinterested persons have been employed, proposing reasonable terms, without any favorable result. I declare that it an avently desire peace, and that I do not wish, for war, to since the hostile note which Costa Rica has committed without justice and in so harborros a manner. Heaven will prairie and in so harborros a manner. Heaven will prairie has for assignment of our dementes, and will sunish their andactly.

I regret to have to announce that the arm the vandalism of our enounce in the that which to republic demand it.

The atubory government as an insult the day that Nicaragua shall take the o

Costa Rica said, and repeated a thousand times, that she slid not come with evil designs, but to protect us, and in the campaign to Riyan she commisted depreciations, incendiaries and assassinations unheard in the history of ages. Unarmed men, prisoners of war, the vanquished were slain; and even these atrocities were committed in the sacred tempies of the Lord.

In like manner, President Carrora seeks to appear generous, to protect us, with the seal of slavery on his forehead—the same seal which he affixed on the natives in the time of Alvarado, in his last campaign on the banks of a river, whose bridge brings to memory forever his diagrace.

of a river, whose bridge brings to memory forever his diagrace.

Let us recoilect, Nicarauguans, the scandalous conduct of Gautemaia in Henduras, the march of whose invading at my was marked by every species of excess; and that the chief who authorized them is the same who made shaves of the people, and who, in Los Altos, commanded and was present, with smiles, at the shooting of the hundred of innocents.

Nicarauguans! at this moment forget the names of parties? The country always is yours; it is a unit, and whatever evil may hefall it, presses equally on you. Your own is the cause you defead—trust to justice; and on my part it gives me pleasure to assure you that a happy termination will srown your belows.

Soldiers, to arms! The country trusts to you for its safety and its life. You have defended at all times with heroism these dear objects, and the government does not doubt your course when now you have to decide forever betweenliherty and slayers, between horse and disgrace.

Providence will protect us, and fortune has not abendoned us.

LEON, June 3, 1846.

Promotions and Appelatments in General Walker's Army.

MOVEMENTS OF THE TROOPS.

[From Et Nicaraguense, June 28.]

John A. Jacques, appointed Colonel Second Light Infarty battalium.

John A. Jacques, appointed Colonel Second Light Intaltry battalion.
E. H. McDonald, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Second
Light Infantry battalioa.
Thomas Henry, J. H. Drow and Joseph Hermandly,
appointed captains Second Light Infantry battalion.
W. S. West, John Cooper and Diego Hermandez, appointed First Lieutenants Second Light Infantry battalion.
E. H. Clerk, Arthur Connor and Henry Y. Shorman,
appointed Second Lieutenants Second Light Infantry
battalion.

appointed Second Lieutenants Second with rank of battalion.

Dr. C. H. Scott, appointed Surgeon, with rank of Captain
Capt. John P. Waters promoted Major of the Rangers.
Robert Eliis, appointed Captain of Rangeas, commanding Company B,

John G. Bush R. W. Pickeragill, appointed First Lieu-John C. Bush K. W. Pragoragili, appointed First Lieu-ter ants of Rangers.

Samuel H. Iaelie, M. A. France and James A. Fisher, appointed Second Lieutenants of Rangers.

W. B. Newby appointed Second Lieutenant.

Effirst Lieut. Wm. Merriman promoted Captain First Rifle Battalion.

attalion. and Lieut. J. C. Dunnecan promoted First Lieuten-

Joseph J. Reveira appointed Socond Lieutenant First Rifle Battalion.
Capt. Manuel F. Pineda attached to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, as aid-de-camp.
First Lieut. F. A. Thompson to be Captain First Light Infantry Battalion.
Second Lieut. John W. Anderson to be First Lieutenant First Light Infantry Battalion.
Second Lieut. R. E. Glennon to be First Lieutenant Second Light Infantry Battalion, Company C.
James St. Levy to be Quartermaster of Second Light Infantry Battalion, rank of Second Lieutenant. Some H. Hearsey appointed Second Lieutenant Second Light Infantry Battalion.
Dr. Sanders, Surgeon, with rank of Captain, assigned to the Bangers.

El Nicaroguents. of June 28, says.—Capt. O'Keefe's.

to the Rangers,

Et Nicorroquenze, of June 28, says:—Capt. O'Keefe's
company (Company E, Second Light Initantry,) is the only
company of soldiers now stationed at Virgin Bay. The
people have all returned to their houses, and every accommodation that existed of yore fer the benefit of the
parsengers is now ready for the reception of those expected on the steamer on the 7th of next month. The valiant and truly patriotic Gen. Chillon arrived it town on Thursday, from Leon. He reports all quiet a that place, and says the citizens have had no lot or par in the disgracaful proceedings of his ex-Excellency, Mr Rivas.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Quarter-master General, calling for proposals to furnish the army in shoes, and also for grass and corn. Americans in want of employment may look for a chance in these advertise-ments.

that he is new recovering the use of his wounded limb.

Since the war with Costa Ricag terminated by the fligh
of Moras, the department of Rivas has been under the
command of Brig. Gen. Hornsby, and, as a matter of
course, in a state of the utmost quistude. The crop of
cocca is rapidly being gathered in, and will yield this
season at least a million of dellars. Most of this is taken
from confiscated property, and therefore goes into the
treasury of the Sate. The property itself is in the hands
of persons selected by the government to take care of it,
and these are superintending the gathering of the crops.

El Nicaraguense, of June 21st, says:—Col. Thompson,
Adjutant General of the Army, and 14. Col. Marknam,
arrived in this city, on Monday, from Virgin Bay.

The steamer La Virgin arrived on Monday morning

The steamer La Virgin arrived on Monday morning with three companies of troops from Virgin Bay. The destination of this new force is towards the North.

Gen. Walker arrived in this city, Granada, last Friday evening, and after the short stay of a day, again took his departure for the North. The Commander is at present regulating the different stations of the troops for their winter quarters, and it is probable he will be constantly on the more until the work is completed.

day evening, after spending several days with the garrison at Massaya.

The district of Massaya last week proceeded to the election of a Representative, but as yet we have not ascertained who was the successful candidate.

Newspaper Items.

El Niceraguense, of June 28, has the following:—Sunday, Monday and Tuesday were consumed in receiving vetes for Fresident of the republic. The people took a very general interest in the election, and all the natives walked up and put in a straight ballot for General Walker. Amongst the Americans, who are allowed to vote under the constitution of the State, many cast their ballots for the General. At Massaya. a fever seized the people, and they went to the polls in solid phelanx and put General Walker through without a dissenting vote. We understand the same feeling has been evidenced in other portions of the State.

To morrow will be celebrated in this city as the birthday of St. Peter, and as a matter of course the proceedings will be full of fun and excitement.

At the latest accounts from the river San Juan, all was quiet in that vicinity, and the stream was rising rapidly, so that ne further impediment to its free navigation need be appra bended.

The same paper of June 14 announces:—It is reported

quiet in that vicinity, and the stream was rising rapidly, so that no further impediment to its free navigation need be apprehended.

The same paper of June 14 announces:—It is reported that Genera: Goicouria will leave on the next steamer in the capacity of Minister to England.

[From the Aspinwal Courier, June 24.]

We have files of San Jone papers from May 6th to 27th, and the following is the only paragraph of sufficient interest to copy. It is from the San Jone Albien of May 27th:—

By official communications of the governments of Guatemala and Salvador, they announce to that of this republic, that on the 2d of May the vanguard of the Guatemala army, composed of 860 men, left the capital, under command of General Paredes, and united with that of San Salvador, stationed in the villages on the route to the frontiers of Nicaragua, under command of Don Joaquin Emspacio Guzman, and will very soon enter into the State of Nicaragua, under command of Don Joaquin Emspacio Guzman, and will very soon enter into the State of Nicaragua, with the object of assisting Costa Rica in the complete destruction of Walker.

Reports anys that the aforesaid troops had reached Chinandera, about twelve miles from Realejo—and that the choicera was raging, not only among the Costa Ricans, but sits hundred. One thing seems certain—no boats are arranged to keep up the transit, and everything is in the hands of the Walker army.

There is no prospect of any more steamers being run on that route; and we passume there is but little doubt that the steamers will cease to run to Greytewn for discharge and receipt of passengers for some time to come, and that they will be transferred to this routs-for the formation of a weekly line.

The Costa Rica papers announce the death of Gen.

## ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

News from California, Oregon, Washington, New Granada, Central America, Australia and Sandwich Islands.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

## \$1,705,301 IN TREASURE ARRIVED.

Mass Meetings in San Francisco, Souers and San Jose to Sustain the Vigilance Committee.

CONFERENCES WITH THE GOVERNOR.

Resignations of the Commanding Military Officer and the City Marshal.

Notices to Leave. THE WAY THE ELECTIONS WERE CONDUCTED.

Names of the Persons who have Received

Suffering and Death Among the California Passengers by the Orizaba.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY DIED.

# INDIAN WAR MEWS

Maltreatment and Death on the Golden Gate -The Steamer Libelied.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

### MARKETS. &c.,

The United States mail steamer George Law, W. L. Herndon, U. S. N., commander, arrived at Quarantine at an early hour yesterday morning. She sailed from Aspa-wall July 5, at 3 A. M., with mails, passengers and treasure brought down by steamer Sonora.

The steamer Orizaba, from San Juan del Norte, arrived

last night with dates from San Francisco to the 21st uit. On the 10th inst., at 1 A. M., passed steamer Illinois, bound south. On the 9th inst., at 2 P. M., passed back Abagon, bound northward. The steamer Sonora sailed from San Francisco June 20 at 3 P. M., with the mails, passengers and treasure, the latter consigned as follows:—\$1,701,301 for New York, \$411,453 for England, \$20,550 for Panama—in all \$2,133,-

304. On the 25th ult., at S.P.M., spoke the company's steamer John L. Stephens; all well on board. On the 25th, at 2 A.M., arrived at Acaputco, and sailed from there at 8 A. M. same day, and arrived at Panama July 4, The mails and passengers from New York per George Law, 20th June, ten Tanama July 1., On board steam

Golden Age all well. TREASURE LIST OF THE GEORGE LAW.

W. Appleton & Co. \$3,039
Bank of America 70,500
Booth & Edgar 4,002
Butcher & Bro 2200
Butcher & Bro 2200
W. T. Coleman & Co. 45,232
Wm. Cummings 3,500
Freenan & Co. 45,232
John Durand & Co. 11,000
Freeman & Co. 11,500
Freeman & Co. 10,700
Freeman the following is the

Wells, Fargo & Co., for files of California papers in ad vance of the regular mail.

Among the passengers by the Geo. Law is Mr. Green.

bearer of despatches from our Minister to Chile. These despatches include a trenty of friendship, commerce, navigation and extradition between Chile and the United fine order, the passeagers outward and homeward crossing in a very short time.

A New Granada paper states that the pecuniary dam resulting from the Panama riot do not amount by one-tenth what the Americans claim. Gen. Nosquera warmly urges his government to make speedy reparation for t

on the night of the 21st uit., with firty passengers, the mails and \$400,000 in treasure. The dates are Valparaise

Business at Valparaise was very duil. It was supposed Senor Monatt would be chosen Prosi-dent of Chile without opposition.

We have received Australia dates to the 4th of April. eleven days later than those received by way of England.

The Legislature was busy with railroad scherges. Agri-

## culture was flourishing, and the mineral resources continued to present new wonders

SN : FRANCISCO, June 20, 1834. The Vigilance Committee—The Condition of Trade, do , 4. Affairs here are in a dre adful condition. The Comm tee of Vigilance are in possession of the power of the Their headquarters con sist of three large stores, pretty well protected agains'; a sudden nessuit. Among them

it is eriously proposed to second from the Union, because the administ ration pay no kind of attention to one wants. One more: appeal, and if that fails, then strike our star of the rational flag.

The Forrest p' amphlet has not yet appeared. It will make a sensaty on.

but stagastier. How all this will end to one can tell.

Stammary of Fortnigha's News.

(From the Alla Tornia, June 20.)

Sice the departure of greitst June steamer, there has been no decrease of examinett in the public feeling of California. Circumstances of the same nature that surroundous the same nature that surroundous the surround us now, and there will be no prespect of their disappearance until organized criminality is destroyed, and the better classes assume control through a pur, fied buildo box. An immovable determination to finis at the referm now auspiciously developing has seized u oon all who have respect for public quiet and uprightness, and who have that right kind of public spirit which ever prompts the possessor to be anxious for the prosperity of his own community, his state and the nation. California has every resource proper, which should actuate the public man progress save the case exception—that want of honest and dignified purpose, which should actuate the public man elevating all his, conduct, from the carliest movement in primary elections this retiracy from office, not sinking him to the undisquired commission of each of those vile acts which vibrateleries the bad man—cumning himself and regardless of general interests. When this worst of evils has been removed, when the good clitzen can roly on the client of his proper voice at the popular elections, then trime will be punished hecording to the requirements of the law, and diminish in proportion to the assessment of the law, and diminish in proportion to the assessment of the law, and diminish in proportion to the assessment of the law, and diminish in proportion to the assessment of the law, and diminish in proportion to the assessment of the law, and diminish in proportion to the assessment of the law, and diminish in proportion to the assessment of the law, and diminish in proportion to the assessment of the law, and diminish in proportion to the assessment of the law, and diminish in proportion to the assessment of the mean empl